

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York Mirror, PENCILINGS BY THE WAY: First Impressions of Foreign Scenes, Customs and Manners BY N. P. WILLIS.

EDINBURGH. A Scotch breakfast—the Castle—palace of Holyrood—Queen Mary—Rizzio—Charles the tenth.

It is an odd place, Edinburgh. The old town and the new are separated by a broad and deep ravine, planted with trees and shrubbery; and across this, on a level with the streets on either side, stretches a bridge of a most giddy height, without which all communication would apparently be cut off. "Auld Reekie" itself looks built on the back-bone of a ridgy crag, and towers along on the opposite side of the ravine, running up its twelve-story houses to the sky in an ascending curve, till it terminates in the frowning and battlemented castle, whose base is literally on a mountain top in the midst of a city. At the foot of this ridge, in the lap of the valley, lies Holyrood-house; and between this and the castle runs a single street, part of which is the old Cannongate. Princes' street, the Broadway of the new town, is built along the opposite edge of the ravine facing the long, many-windowed walls of the Cannongate, and from every part of Edinburgh these singular features are conspicuously visible. A more striking contrast than exists between these two parts of the same city could hardly be imagined. On one side a succession of splendid squares, elegant granite houses, broad and well paved streets, columns, statues, and clean sidewalks, thinly promenade and by the well-dressed exclusively—a kind of wholly grand and half-deserted city, which has been built too ambitiously for its population—and on the other, an antique wilderness of streets and "wynds," so narrow and lofty as to shut out much of the light of heaven; a thronging, busy, and particularly dirty population, sidewalks almost impassable from children and other respected nuisances; and altogether, between the irregular and massive architecture, and the unintelligible jargon agonizing the air about you, a most outlandish and strange city. Paris is not more unlike Constantinople than one side of Edinburgh is unlike the other. Nature has properly placed "a great gulf" between them.

We toiled up to the castle to see the sunset. Oh, but it was beautiful! I have no idea of describing it, but Edinburgh, to me, will be a picture seen through an atmosphere of powdered gold, mellow as an eve of the campagna. We looked down on the surging sea of architecture below us, and whether it was the wavy cloudiness of a myriad of reeking chimneys, or whether it was a fancy Glenlivet-born in my eye, the city seemed to me like a troop of war-horses, rearing into the air with their gallant riders. The singular boldness of the hills on which it is built, and of the crags and mountains which look down upon it, and the impressive lift of its towering architecture into the sky, give it altogether a look of pride and warlike tenacity that answers peculiarly to the chivalric history of Scotland. And so much for the first look at "Auld Reekie."

My friend had determined to have what he called a "flare-up" of a Scotch breakfast, and we were set down the morning after our arrival, at nine, to cold grouse, salmon, cold beef, marmalade, jellies, honey, five kinds of bread, oatmeal cakes, coffee, tea and toast; and I am by no means sure that that is all. It is a fine country in which one gets so much by the simple order of "breakfast at nine."

We parted after having achieved it, my companion going before me to Dumbartonshire; and, with a "wee callant" for a guide, I took my way to Holyrood.

At the very foot of Edinburgh stands this most interesting of royal palaces—a fine old pile, though at the first view rather disappointing. It might have been in the sky, which was sun and cold, or it might have been in the melancholy story most prominent in its history, but it oppressed me with its gloom. A rosy cicerone in petticoats stepped out from the porter's lodge, and rather brightened my mood with her smile and courtesy, and I followed on to the chapel royal, built, heaven knows when, but in a beautiful state of gothic ruin. The girl went on with her knitting and her well-drilled recitation of the sights upon which those old fretted and stone traceries had let in the light; and I walked about feeding my eyes upon its hoar and touching beauty, listening till she came to the high altar, and in the same broad Scotch monotone, and with her eyes still upon her work, hurried over something about Mary Queen of Scots. She was married to Darnley on the spot where I stood! The mechanical guide was accustomed evidently to an interruption here, and stood silent a minute or two to give my surprise the usual grace. Poor, poor Mary! I had the common feeling, and made probably the same ejaculation that thousands have made on the spot, but I had never before realized the melancholy romance of her life half so nearly. It had been the sadness of an hour before—a feeling laid aside with the book that recorded it—now it was as it were, a pity and a grief for the living, and I felt struck with it as if it had happened yesterday. If Rizzio's harp had sounded from her chamber, it could not have seemed more tangibly a scene of living story.

"And through this door they dragged the murdered favorite; and here, under this stone, he was buried!"

"Yes, sir." "Poor Rizzio!" "I'm thinkin' that's a", sir!"

It was a broad hint, but I took another turn down the nave of the old ruin, and another look at the scene of the murder, and the grave of the victim.

"And this door communicated with Mary's apartments?"

"Yes—ye have it a' the noo!"

I paid my bill, and exit.

On inquiry for the private apartments, I was directed to another Grizy, who took me up to a suite of rooms appropriated to the use of the earl of Breadalbane, and furnished very much like lodgings for a gineea a week in London.

"And which was Queen Mary's chamber?"

"Ech! sir! It's tither side. I dinna show that?"

"An I what an I brought here for?"

"Ye can't yourself!"

With this wholesome truth, I paid my shilling again, and was handed over to another woman, who took me into a large hall containing portraits of Robert Bruce, Balfour, Macbeth, Queen Mary, and some forty other men and women famous in Scotch story; and nothing is clearer than that one patient person sat to the painter for the whole. After "doing" these, I was led with extreme deliberateness through a suite of unfurnished rooms, twelve, I think, the only interest of which was their having been tenanted of late by the royal exile of France. As if anybody would give a shilling to see where Charles the tenth slept and breakfasted?

I thanked heaven that I stumbled next upon the right person, and was introduced into an ill-lighted room, with one deep window looking upon the court, and a fire-place like that of a country inn—the state chamber of the unfortunate Mary. Here was a chair she embroidered—there was a seat of tarnished velvet, where she sat in state with Darnley—the very grate in the chimney that she had sat before—the mirror in which her fairest face had been imaged—the table at which

she had worked—the walls on which her eyes had rested in her gay and her melancholy hours—all, save the touch and mould of time, as she lived in it and left it. It was a place for a thousand thoughts.

The woman on whom we entered another room—her chamber. A small, low bed, with tattered hangings of red and figured silk, tall, ill-shapen posts, and altogether a pultry look, stood in a room of irregular shape; and here, in all her peerless beauty, she had slept. A small cabinet, a closet merely, opened on the right, and in this she was supping with Rizzio, when he was plucked from her and murdered. We went back to the audience-chamber to see the stain of his blood on the floor. She partitioned it off after his death, not bearing to look upon it. Again—"poor Mary!"

On the opposite side was a similar closet, which served as her dressing-room, and the small mirror, scarce larger than your hand, which she used at her toilet. Oh for a magic wand, to wave back, upon that senseless surface, the visions of beauty it has reflected.

READY-MADE CLOTHING SELLING OFF CHEAP.—Between two and three thousand dollars worth of Clothing is now selling at twenty per cent below the usual prices, at BARTON'S, No. 27 Brattle street.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the above fashionable and modern made Garments, which are of the first rate workmanship, and warranted in every particular, and have all been made within the last four months. The Garments will be marked with the prices they can be sold for, and no abatement made.

G. E. Barton considers this method of marking the Garments at the prices they will be sold for, highly advantageous to himself and the purchaser. Sales can be made much quicker, and an exorbitant price not asked with a view to get a moderate one.

G. E. Barton has found the former practice a very hurtful one, as the person who would pay a liberal price, invariably buys an extravagant one; and they who are grinding, generally get the goods at a trifle above the cost, on account of dislike to lose a customer.

G. E. Barton, by the former practice of trading, has been obliged to tell a number of needless falsehoods, which by his present mode will be entirely avoided.

The public will please remember that the price of each Garment will be attached to it, and no abatement made.

m20-31 BARTON'S Clothing Store, 27 Brattle st.

NATHANIEL P. SNELLING respectfully gives notice to his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to execute any orders in the line of his profession at the shortest notice and in the most workmanlike manner, having made extensive alterations by the addition of the store adjoining, and other improvements, which will enable him to conduct a general Tailoring Establishment on the most extensive scale, and by strict attention to his calling, at least to merit a share of public patronage. Having made arrangements with Merchant Tailors in New York and Philadelphia to transmit immediately on arrival the London Fashions, which enable gentlemen to furnish themselves in the first style, and no order than can be procured in any other establishment in this city.

N. P. S. has just received from New York a splendid assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Fancy Vesting. Gentlemen are requested to call and examine for themselves, particularly some splendid Cloths and London Quiltings.

N. P. S. continues the agency of Tailors' Chalk, an article well known by the trade as being well adapted to drawing lines on stuffs, and is easily erased.

Also, a large assortment of Tape Measures, some of them a first rate article, which is much wanted by the trade in general.

Orders for any of the above will be promptly attended to if addressed to

NATHANIEL P. SNELLING, Nos 10 & 12 Congress street, Boston.

VALUABLE BOOKS CHEAP.—J. A. NOBLE, Commission Book Store, 111 Washington street, has just received from New York and Philadelphia (on consignment) 30 copies of Books, among them Henry's Commentary, 6 vols., Royal 8 vo.—Dodridge's Family Expositor—Creddon's Concordance—Family Encyclopedia—Byron's Works in one—Milton's, Young's, Gray, Beattie, and Collins do, Scott's do, Moore's do, Rogers's, Campbell, Montgomery, Lamb, H. K. White do, Coleridge, Shelley, and Keats do—Hemans, Fisher, and Pollok do—Scott's Southey's do—Sterne's do—Pope's do—Peter Pindar do—Shakespeare 2 vols., also, complete in 1 vol.—Bourne's Napoleon, 1 vol.—Witt's Political History do—Phillips, Curran, Grattan and Emmet's Speeches do—Chatham, Burke, Erskine and Mackintosh do—Smiles's Works, 2 vol.—Fieldings do, 2 vols.—Marshall's Washington, 3 vols., &c.

Also—Waverley Novels, 27 v.—Bulwer's Novels, 10 v.—Albums—Nicholson's British Machinist, 2 v.—Josephus, 2 v.—do 1 v.—Rollin, 2 v.—Spectator, 12 v.—do 1 v.—Miss Edgeworth's works, 10 v.—Cooper's Novels—St Pierre's Study of Nature—Scott's Religious Poets—Geography—British Drama, 2 v.—Good's Book of Nature—200 quarto Bibles—300 Pew and Pocket do—Blank Books—Paper—Stationery, &c.

The above will be sold at unusual low prices—at wholesale and retail.

epim m20

COAL.—Cannel, Orrel, Newcastle, Scotch, Bridgeport & Antwerp Coals, of good quality, selected with care expressly for grates—for sale on as good terms as can be purchased in the city.

Also—Virginia and Newcastle Coal for Smith's use.

N. B.—Orders left at my order box, Mechanics' Reading Room; No 16 Custom House st; or at Coal Yard, Broad st, next north of Arch st.

PETER DUNBAR, m19

CHARLES PARTRIDGE has taken the Old Grocery store, corner of Washington and Essex street, where he offers for sale a general assortment of the BEST FAMILY GROCERIES, at the lowest possible prices, and solicits the patronage of his customers and the public generally.

Goods sent to any part of the city.

eo3m-f16

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONABLE GARMENTS.—Ready made, or made to order, at ISAAC OSGOOD'S, No 31 Dock square. First rate suit warranted—constantly for sale—superfine Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings &c. &c. epim

TO GENTLEMEN WHO SHAVE THEMSELVES.—Razors honed and warranted to cut as well as a new. Also, particular attention paid to honing penknives. Handles put to Razors at the subscriber's Hair Cutting Room, Broadfield street, adjoining the Broadfield House.

m7-cop10 J. H. GRUSH, Jr.

FOR SALE.—A good horse power, with circular saws, a good lathe, drums, bands &c.—suitable for a carpenter, cabinet maker or wheelwright—now in operation, and will be sold very low. Apply to L. P. BAKER, 97 Tremont st.

7

CANTON TEA-CADDIES.—Received by late arrivals, one case of this beautiful and useful article, for sale at wholesale and retail by W. M. MESSER, (successor to Penfold's), 205 Washington st.

cop2w-m16

LAND FOR SALE IN THE CITY.—For sale, a lot of Land on Grove street, adjoining the estate of Wm Taylor, Esq., containing about 2000 feet—four parcels, apply to

CHARLES MCINTIER, 5 Exchange street

150 hall do, No 2—can be delivered about 1st of July by L. MACKEREL & WHITE, No 31 Commercial wharf.

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FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

The staunch and fast sailing steamer SUFFOLK will be chartered for the coming season, or sold, if applied for soon. The Suffolk has first rate accommodations, a superior engine, and good boilers. Several improvements have been made in her during the past season, and it has been ascertained by actual experiment that her speed is not inferior to any other boat of her class in the vicinity. She can be fitted for sea with very little expense. Apply to SOUTHARD & STEELE, 63 Park-chase st.

Spiss—cop2w—m22

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.—THE BOLTON FLAG-STONE COMPANY having experienced such great encouragement for the sale of their Flags in this city within the last three years, and that the demand is still increasing, they were induced to open an establishment in Haverhill street, between the city Hay Scales and Warren Bridge, where they will have constantly for sale a large stock of the best quality and of various sizes, suitable for Side walks, Kitchen Flagging, Coping, Garden Walks, Side Stones, for Footpaths, &c., and will be sold much lower than any other person in the city. They have also experienced workmen employed in the yard, and that he intends to contract and do Flagging generally in this city, and the neighboring towns, he will be enabled to execute any orders he may be favored with in a workmanlike manner and on more reasonable terms than any other person in this city. He will undertake the following disorders, where there is a prospect of cure, viz: cancers—asthma—coughs of ever so long standing—scrofula—liver complaints—ulcers from whatever cause—dysentery—worms—piles and jaundice.

N. B.—Also a certain complaint, without the use of mercury—that fell destroyer of thousands. People of either sex, laboring under this complaint, may rely upon the strictest honor and secrecy.

Also, at the same place may be had the following medicines—Bell's Eye Water, for weeping or weak eyes, 2s per vial—Tooth Paste, a most excellent article for preserving the enamel of the teeth, 2s per box—Bilious Pills, an invincible medicine, and produces no griping whatever, 3s per box.

costs m5

NOTICE.—The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has removed his shop to—Haverhill street, near the City Hay Scales, where he intends to manufacture all kinds of Stone work, none excepted—Marble Chimney Pieces—Centre and Pier Table Tops—Grave Stones and Monuments—all of the best quality, and will be done in a workmanlike manner.

The subscriber also has on hand a large stock of all kinds of Stone work, at a lower price than it can be obtained from any other state or city in the Union, and as the subscriber has personal experience, acquired a general and complete system of executing all orders that he may be favored with in the best manner, and at the lowest possible price, he performs his contracts at much less terms than any hitherto known in this city.

Also—Bolton Stone Flagging will be done here, by J. Byrne, from the state and at the most favorable terms.

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The subscriber also has on hand a large stock of all kinds of Stone work, at a lower price than it can be obtained from any other state or city in the Union, and as the subscriber has personal experience, acquired a general and complete system of executing all orders that he may be favored with in the best manner, and at the lowest



FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1835.

**Political Struggles.**—Every nation is under the influence of two opposite principles, which may be designated the *conservative* and the *reforming* principles. The former produces a struggle to preserve things as they are, and acts against all innovation; the latter induces a struggle to change the present system of things, and welcomes innovation. Both these principles are blind influences, and each is compounded of good and evil. The *conservative* principle tends to preserve both established error and established truth, but leans on the side of error and injustice—the *reforming* principle tends to subvert both established error and established truth, but leans on the side of truth and justice. In a community in which perfect freedom of opinion and action is allowed, in which no set of men enjoy any peculiar or exclusive privileges, since it is for the interest of the majority, who are democrats, to enlist on the side of *reform*, and for the interest only of the minority, who are aristocrats, to enlist on the side of *conservation*—the *reforming* principle must always be stronger than the conservative. Hence among a people who possess the perfect enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, a constant improvement in their moral and political condition is the natural course of events. These principles do not distinctly divide the people into two parties, since we find each of the national parties, in one respect, influenced by the conservative principle, and in another respect by the reforming principle. No party is wholly engaged on the side either of reform or conservation.

**Sufferings from Insanity.**—The New Hampshire Patriot, in urging the necessity for erecting a State Hospital for insane persons, enumerates the following instances of horrible suffering:—

"It was officially communicated to our Legislature three years ago, that seventy-six deranged persons were known to be in close confinement in New Hampshire, and returns from all the towns were not received and others were erroneous. Some of them were reported to be in chains or cages, made for their confinement; some in out buildings, garrets or cellars of private houses; some in county jails, shut up with felons and criminals of every description; some in almshouses, in brick cells never warmed by fire or lighted by the rays of the sun. One insane woman, who had wandered from her friends, was reported to have been confined in one of our jails in winter and without fire.—From the severity of the cold and her fixed posture, her feet became so much diseased that it was considered necessary to amputate them at the ankle, which was accordingly done and the woman afterwards restored to her friends in this mutilated condition. Another female was confined in a garret, where, from the lowness of the roof and her consequently constrained position, she grew double, and is now obliged to walk with her hands as well as feet on the floor. A man was reported to have been confined for years in a cellar, nearly naked, with a bed of wet straw for his couch, and there to have pined away in lonely wretchedness and want, unnoticed and unattended."

Mr Kendall is "touching up the leaders" in good style. The Globe says—

"It is due to those who have taken public notice of the failure of the N. York and Eastern Mail on the 15th inst. to state, that the matter was promptly inquired into, and the fault found to have been with some persons employed in its transmission between New York and Philadelphia, and that the punishment due to such offences has been applied."

Mr Boyden of Newark, (N. J.) we learn by the Advertiser of that place, has, on his retiring from his celebrated manufactory of Malleable Cast Iron, been presented by his workmen with an elegant pair of silver goblets, as a testimony of their esteem. The establishment of Mr Boyden has become the property of the Boston and New Jersey Malleable Iron Company, and will undoubtedly be, united with the other works of the company, the most extensive and lucrative iron manufactory in the country.

"Fanny Kemble in America," is the title of a pamphlet published this morning by Messrs Light & Horton, in which the authoress, actress, and descendant of a stage barber, is most essentially used up—the authoress of the pamphlet, (it purports to be written by an English lady,) volunteers, at the conclusion of her pages, the following epitaph for Fanny:—

Here lies one who—never lied!  
Save "prostrate on the floor!"  
So lying lived—she lying died;  
And lies—to rise no more.

The following ludicrous anecdote is stated in the Augusta (Georgia) Courier:—

"One of Dr Barber's pupils, it is reported, was engaged all day yesterday in endeavoring to ascertain, in the upper end of the city, what indications were given out by a prodigious bump found on the left side of a poor fellow's head in that quarter. His Phenology flushed above the eyebrows, when the wife finally told him, in an angry tone, that she made the bump with the poker, and would make one on his head, which he might examine at his leisure, if he did not decamp very quickly."

**Editors in Clover.**—We cut the following which is going the rounds in our papers:—

"The veteran Barnum treated the Baltimore editors on Saturday last, with turtle soup and green peas.—This will keep his house in 'pickle' for at least a twelve-month."

We, very disinterestedly, suggested something of this kind to a certain landlord in Boston, once, and he has never smiled but once since, and that was by mistake.

The Providence Journal suggests the propriety of having a general turn out of the Fire Department of that city, on the Fourth of July—in which event they will probably *squirt* a salute at sunrise and sunset.

A discovery.—The Greenfield Gazette says "many of the acts of Jefferson and Madison, and at a later day of Jackson—all of which are too well known for recapitulation—were of the strongest federal character."

East Florida.—The election of a delegate to Congress took place in East Florida on the 4th inst. From the returns received, there is no doubt but the present delegate is re-elected.

The Centinel of yesterday, with its usual correctness, says—"The humbug Convention met at Washington yesterday, and they will this day nominate Mr. Van Buren as a candidate for President."

A small difference.—On Wednesday people were inquiring for a cold bath, and on Thursday, for a Lehigh fire.

Comets are manufactured in Concord (N. H.) to order.

## POLICE COURT.

"Falling into difficulty," is a popular phrase, in very general use, but, like most other general terms, conveying no definite idea, or indicating any particular species of evil. It may mean, that an individual has broken his own leg, or his neighbor's head; tumbled into a dock, or have been carried up in the air by the sail of a windmill; or confided too constantly in the fidelity of a fraudulent customer, or counterfeited a capitalist's signature; become involved in an unpopular discussion upon the purity of the church, or kissing one of the sisters thereof; climbed into the window of a neighbor's chamber, or caught his neighbor in his own. All this variety of mishaps, however essentially different in character, would, in the common parlance of the day, be termed "falling into difficulty;" but in neither of these instances does the phrase apply with a tittle of the propriety that it will to the misadventures of poor Edward M'Carthy, who was arrested for an assault on Albee Kimball, a truckman, in Broad street. M'Carthy and a couple of friends were staggering through the street, in that high and palmy state of spirits, called "hearty," when they fell in with Kimball, who was standing at the corner, playing with his whip. The corner trio were unanimously of opinion, that it was very unseemly in the truckman to be standing in the way of three such gentlemen, and very extemporaneously pushed him off the side-walk, and beat him across his head with the butt end of his own whip. Kimball, at first, had the worst of it, but in a short time some of his compatriots of the frock came to his assistance, and followed his assailants, who retreated over to M'Carthy's house. When beleaguered up in his castle, M'Carthy, though abandoned by his companions, prepared to meet the embattled host, that surrounded his walls, and armed and equipped himself for a sally upon them, by securing his inexpressibles, with a bandanna round his waist, and giving freedom to the motion of his arms, by disencumbering his body of some fractions of a shirt.—About this time, some considerate citizen, conceiving that the battle might result in a riot, caused the police to be notified of the impending war; and accordingly a posse of constables repaired to the scene. Now, constables were a kind of cattle, whose habits were very familiar to M'Carthy, and the sight of one always gave him a disagreeable feeling about the wrists, which had more than once sported steel rattles. He therefore, to avoid the disagreeable exercise of a police examination, sought safety by secreting himself in the cock-loft of his house. Four or five officers followed up close after him, when they reached the upper story without finding him, began to think they were on the wrong scent. They halted to deliberate; and, as M'Carthy was right over their heads, doubled up on his hands and knees, it may be supposed that his critical situation was the "falling into difficulty," referred to at the commencement of this interesting history. It was something of a difficulty, to be sure; especially as the contracted loft was air tight. But fortune had a greater misery in store for him; for being over anxious to listen to the consultation in the room below, he incautiously crawled to a weak point in the ceiling, which, suddenly giving way, with a loud crash, spilt poor M'Carthy slap into the circle of constables contriving his capture. For one minute after this catastrophe all was consternation; and for two more all was darkness created by the cloud of black and pulverized plastering that filled the room. A light being obtained, M'Carthy was found half buried in the smoky powder, with his head broken, and the skin torn from his ribs and back, by the splintered ends of the treacherous laths, through which his shirtless body fell.

This was decidedly and literally "falling into difficulty;" nor did it mitigate M'Carthy's misfortunes to have to lay in jail two nights, pay a fine of \$3.33 cents, and give bonds in \$50, to keep the peace 1 month—a harder stint than ever he performed since he was born.

**Frog-ology.**—Frogs are a neglected race of beings—we do not recollect ever to have seen a biographical notice of even one, of the many great men among them—and yet that they have merit, the Frenchman will attest; that they have modesty none can dispute. We know of but one instance in which frogs have meddled with "affairs of State," and in referring to that we mean no offence to our Connecticut friends. The Windham frogs, it will be recollected, made such an ado one evening in "war time," that the militia of that venerable place—rendered immortal by its billious pills and cataplasms—were called out under the apprehension that a foreign enemy was at hand, when, in fact, the frogs were only celebrating one of their annual festivals, and had drank a little too much *Glenlivet*. With all their modesty frogs have feelings, and withal, tempers, as we will prove:—A certain man in a certain town undertook to drain a pond, which had been in the quiet possession of a very respectable family of frogs from time immemorial. The intelligence of his determination created a great and unprecedented excitement in *Frogtoen*, and the *Select-frogs* of the place, who were unanimously of opinion that they had gained a settlement there, set themselves at work to devise some plan for inducing their persecutor to suspend his labors. The result was creditable to their intelligence and sagacity, and will be easiest told by describing a scene which took place the next morning. The invader was approaching with his force, when he was met by all the heads of families in *Frogtoen*, who, at a given signal, ejaculated in their loudest and coarsest tones,—"—'s a rogue! —'s a rogue!" They were quickly succeeded by all the middle aged citizens, who were unanimous in declaring, in a sharp and pointed tone—"He cheated me! He cheated me!"—And lastly came forth all the "rising generation" of *Frogtoen*, who, in "childish treble," added their assent, by hissing forth in tones like "lengthened sweetness long drawn out," "Me too! Me too!" It is hardly necessary to add that the frogs were victorious, and that they retain possession of *Frogtoen* to this day—although, when we were last in the county where it is located, we understood that a gentleman of wealth and taste talked loudly of a second attack upon the venerable village, with a view of laying out a garden upon its ruins. He may not have heard the story we have just related, and we shall never regret devoting ten minutes to its recital, if it shall be the means of diverting him from his purpose, and thus saving to its numerous inhabitants the ancient and respectable village of *Frogtoen*.

## CAPE TOWN, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, } March, 1835. }

Editor of the Morning Post, Boston:

Str.—It was on the 10th December that I embarked from Boston for the far-famed Cape of Good Hope, under a shower of remonstrances from my particular friends—with many expressions of surprise that I could think (for a moment) of burying myself and family in the sands of Africa among Hottentots and Caffres.

There is something connected with the idea of leaving one's friends "for behind" calculated to crush the spirit of man, and to make him act over again the part of a child—especially when so many dear friends crowd around, bidding one (for aught he knows) the last adieu, and extending to us the last hand of love and friendship.

None but those who have left their native country can realize the thrilling emotion which pervades the soul as the last words drop from the lips of those we love, "God bless you!" It is there we feel all "the pains of parting"—there we cast the "longing lingering look behind"—there we glance again and again at the dear face we so often looked on with so much indifference, and calculate the probability of never seeing it more—there we press the hand, and as we think of the dangers of the ocean and the far-distant land to which we are bound, the stoutest heart feels disposed to draw back and the firmest hand to tremble.

But the parting scene being over, the man rallies himself again, and rushes on board his floating prison to calm his spirit, and struggles for the moment to forget his friends.

While at sea there are so many things calculated to engage the attention of a landsman, that time generally passes quickly, and before he is aware of it, he is landed at the other side of the globe. This was the case with myself; seventy days of gales, calms, and fair winds, (appearing to us scarcely thirty,) had only passed away, when the high and rugged bluffs of "Table Mountain," Cape of Good Hope, reared itself "mid heaven," as it were, before us. After all the variety of a sea voyage, we were glad once more to step foot on land.

I find Cape Town quite a business place. All kinds of goods are exposed for sale by auction. Here you will see the "penny whistle" and the \$400 piano knocked down to the highest bidder.

The houses are well built: most of them after the Dutch style. The streets wide—and through the principal streets are streams of water constantly running from the mountains, with large shady oaks planted beside them, affording shelter from the sun, and altogether a charming retreat.

This is the general stopping place for homeward bound English East India-men for supplies.

I see no reason why American East India-men should not make Cape Town their stopping place for refreshments. It is quite as much in their way as St Helena, and all kinds of provisions are to be obtained on the most reasonable terms. Fresh beef and mutton, of the finest flavor and tenderness, costing from three to four cents per pound, and Port does very light. This place has been the resort for many of our whalemen. It may be made an economical place for a general re-fitting—some things need reforming, which I hope to effect during the present year. Labor is the most expensive bill to be endured at present; but I think I shall be able to convince the mechanics of the necessity of reducing their prices.

This colony produces wine, the greater part of which goes to England, and is sold second-hand as Madeira—much of it is of an excellent quality, and would undoubtedly sell well in the United States, were it not for the high duty at home.

Slaves are admitted into this colony free; and no article, the produce of the United States, paying over 10 per cent. The object of this letter being merely introductory, a more minute description of the place will be deferred.

What will be of greater interest to your readers is a war between the Colonists and a large tribe of Caffres, who inhabit an extensive territory to the S. East from this. About Christmas they invaded the colony to the number of 20,000, killing the inhabitants, burning their dwellings, and carrying away their cattle and effects.—Such a scene has never been experienced by the settlers before. It has dismayed the hearts of all inhabiting the frontiers. The scene of war is about 800 miles from Cape Town—therefore, the people residing in this part of the country have no fear of being invaded.

The Government have in actual service about 10,000 men—2000 of them being Europeans, and the remainder Dutch burghers and Hottentots. No one fears but what this force will be sufficient to drive back the Caffres, and at once to put an end to all disturbances.

Respectfully yours,  
ISAAC CHASE,  
U. S. Consul, Cape Town, Cape Good Hope.

**Mill Dam—Loss of Lives, &c.**—We went up yesterday to the Mill Dam, which really presented a scene of desolation. Early yesterday morning the water, which has been rising rapidly for several days, tore away the cross dam, above the mills, and made a breach through which it rushed with such fury as for a time to overflow the floor of the mills; the cross dam struck the main dam and carried off nearly the whole length of this, together with the fender dam on the outside of the mills. A man by the name of Kent, belonging to Sebec, was upon the cross dam at the time it started, and if his presence of mind had not deserted him, would have remained upon it safely, but in attempting to leap on shore, he fell into the rapids, and being unable to swim was drowned—he was about 30 years old, and a man of family. Mr Cyrus Stinson, of Farmington, was lost from off the fender dam, and we left his fellow-workmen grappling for the body.

Stinson was about twenty years old, and his father had suffered the loss of one of his limbs at the Mill Dam a short time before.

Twenty or thirty men were upon the main dam when it broke loose, and all escaped (as is supposed) in safety—some leaped on shore, and others were taken off in boats—one man escaped by clinging to a log in the river.

The actual damage to the Mill Dam is not great, but will cause a suspension of the works for some time, and until the dams can be repaired. The two men above named are all whose loss is certainly known, although particular inquiry may prove that others are missing. The number of men employed at the Mill Dam is about 220—probably one half of them will be discharged until the necessary repairs are made.—*Bangor Whig*.

**Warning to the Litigious.**—A few days since, we published under our police head an account of a complaint having been made against an individual residing in the upper part of the city, for an aggravated assault and battery upon a neighbor, and the issuing thereupon of a warrant for his arrest. On the day following this notice of the affair, we were favored with a visit from the pugnacious delinquent, and threatened with the immediate infliction of the law unless we forthwith contradicted the statement. He alleged that it was altogether a misrepresentation—that he had not been guilty of any such offence as that imputed to him, and that he had never been a subject for police interference. Confident that we were not in error, we made a direct refusal to comply with the imperative demand of the infuriated gentleman, and he immediately repaired to the tribunal he had been accused of offending, for the purpose of executing his threats against us, when he was politely informed that he must consider himself in custody, until he could be relieved by responsible sureties for his appearance at the Sessions. It is unnecessary to add that our hero was not a little chagrined at the predicament in which he had unwittingly placed himself, nor was his grief less sincere than the joy of the officer who held the warrant against him, and who had previously made many ineffectual attempts to get hold of him.—*N. Y. Trans.*

**West Point.**—The Globe states that the following gentlemen have been invited by the Secretary of War to attend the next annual examination of the Cadets of the Military Academy, which will commence on the first Monday in June. Those, whose names are marked with a star, have declined. *Maine.*—Hon. M. Mason. *New Hampshire.*—Col. S. Collins. *Massachusetts.*—Hon. N. Bowditch. *Connecticut.*—Rev. H. Crosswell. *New York.*—Hon. B. Green, Hon. C. F. Ferris, Gen. George B. Davis, \*George W. Clinton, Esq. John Hunter, Esq. *Pennsylvania.*—Dr. C. D. Meigs, Gen. W. S. Rogers, Wm. Robinson, Jr. Esq. Wm. J. Leiper, Esq., Wm. C. Frazer, Esq., \*Hon. George M. Dallas, Hon. Calvin Blythe. *Virginia.*—Dr. E. H. Carmichael, Col. John Heth, Hon. P. V. Daniel. *North Carolina.*—John Bragg, Esq. *South Carolina.*—Dr. E. S. Davis. *Georgia.*—Col. Wm. C. Lyman. *Kentucky.*—Thomas J. Pew, Esq. *Tennessee.*—Right Rev. J. H. Otey, Bishop of Tennessee. *Indiana.*—Dr. E. Newland. *Alabama.*—Col. Peter Martin. *Army.*—Brig. Gen. Henry Atkinson.

**Mexico.**—By private advices received yesterday, (says the New Orleans Bee of the 6th inst.) from Tampico, it appears that the revolution in Mexico is assuming a serious aspect. Already have several of the states declared in favor of the plan of Alvarez and Farias; and many others that have not yet made any demonstration, are expected soon to join them. Both these generals intend to concentrate their forces on Mexico; and Alvarez has already advanced for that purpose. Santa Anna has assumed the command of the army, and gone to Tampico; but it is believed he will march thence after some necessary arrangements, to the encampments of Gomez Farias at Zacatecas.—Barragan acts still as the regent president.

**Outrage.**—On last Saturday afternoon, when returning home to his residence in the faubourg St. Marigny, Mr. Diraet saw in one of the passages to his house, a negro assaulting one of his young slaves. The fellow being a powerful bodied man, Mr. Diraet being about 70 years of age and feeble, the latter was obliged to request the interference of a lamp-lighter. In contending with the lamp-lighter, the villain drew out a large knife, with which he made several thrusts successfully parried; but in their struggles being forced towards the old gentleman, the negro plunged his knife in him, on the left side as far as the breast. On examination the physicians despair of his life. The assassin has been arrested and imprisoned; and has been formerly committed for theft. He is one of the slaves of Mr. Casimir Lacoste.—*N. Orl. Bee*.

**Melancholy to relate!**—Poor Thayer, of the Haverhill Gazette, after admitting that, owing to the great corruption of the people, Mr. Van Buren will be our next President, thus exclaimed:—

"The people have actually run mad; and nothing but a tremendous explosion will bring them to their senses. The time for such an explosion, we believe, is not very distant."

An acquaintance of ours a year or two ago related an anecdote, which we are tempted to introduce, after reading Thayer's rhapsody. An Indian woman, under a state of bewilderment, from intoxication and other causes, fell sprawling into the street—a horse at the same instant was proceeding with rapidity towards the corner squaw—when she, (mistaking the motion of the horse for her own) with great benevolence exclaimed—"take care, horsey—here I come, swift as a bullet!"—*Salem Adv.*

**Stirring Times.**—This day a man goes up into the air in a balloon from the northern side of the city, and on the southern side of the city a man is to come down to the earth on a string, whether the former will ever come down, and the latter go up again, we may be able to tell to-morrow. *A propos* of balloons, we advise our friends to keep a sharp look out aloft. The Ohio man was to leave Cincinnati on Wednesday last, for the Atlantic in his balloon. He may pop down among us with flowers of his own gathering.—*U. S. Gaz.*

**The New Orleans Bulletin** of the 7th inst., states that some cases of cholera have unquestionably occurred during the past week or two, on board the shipping and about the levee—enough to admonish all to be careful in diet—but there is little if any cholera in the city, and not sufficient to justify any alarm.

Three cases of cholera are reported for the week ending 29th ult. by the Natchez Board of Health.

The New Orleans Courier of the 5th says:—On Sunday evening last, an individual named John Parker, was stabbed, and it is said mortally wounded, by one Wm. Richardson, who has been arrested by Lieut. Harper, and identified as the perpetrator of the crime.

Dr Dias, Surgeon in the U. S. Navy, committed suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a razor from ear to ear in his chamber at the Norfolk House, Roxbury. He has acted strangely for some time past, and has complained much of a pain in his head.—*Briggs' Bulletin*.

**Beware of Red Wafers.**—The London Lancet mentions a curious case, in which a Secretary of a public institution was twice attacked with a violent fit of salivation, so as to render medical aid indispensable, from his having wafered 500 circulars, which he had wetted in his mouth.

Capt Doyles, of the brig Elm, from Guayana, P. R., states that a report was current at the time of his sailing, of fourteen plantations having been destroyed by fire at Santa Croix.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

**Census of Worcester.**—It appears by the recent Census taken, that the number of inhabitants in this town is 6624—in 1830, it was 4172—increase in five years 2452.—*Republican*.

**Slavery in Missouri.**—A convention has been proposed in Missouri, having for its object so to remodel the constitution as to provide for the gradual abolition of slavery in that state.

**Short Sermon.**—"Be sober, grave, and temperate."—*Titus*.

**NOTICE.**—At a meeting of the friends of the Ten Hour System of Labor, held at Julius Hall, on Wednesday evening, May 20, Mr John Hunt in the Chair.

The following Resolutions were accepted with acclamation, and after some pertinent remarks from several gentlemen, passed by a unanimous vote.

Whereas, Lynde M. Walter, Editor of the Daily Evening Transcript, has peremptorily refused to insert in his paper a respectful reply to a false and slanderous accusation published in his paper of Friday last against the friends of the Ten Hour System.

Therefore, Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the said Lynde M. Walter deserves the unqualified censure and contempt of all high minded and Liberal Mechanics; and we ought not to give his paper the least countenance or support.

Resolved, that the above resolution be published in all the papers of this City, except the Transcript, and that all the Editors in this Commonwealth be requested to give said resolution an insertion in their papers.

ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The members are notified to attend the meeting for drill, &c. on MONDAY next, 8 o'clock, P. M. at their Armory.

By order of the Commandr, G. H. WHITMAN, Clerk.

**M22—31.**—J. Prescott & Sons would respectfully return thanks to Mr Parker Bigelow, for his forethought and promptness in giving timely notice, by which their Fur factory at Roxbury was rescued from inevitable confiscation on Monday night last.

**NOTICE.**—The Boston Association of Housewrights will hold their regular meeting at Trades' Union Hall, on MONDAY next, 8 o'clock. Gentlemen wishing to become members are invited to attend.

**NOTICE TO PERFORMERS.**—A Rehearsal will be held TO-MORROW EVENING at 8 o'clock, all the Members of the H. & H. Society are invited to attend.

**JOHNSON'S, OF EVERY VARIETY, NEATLY QUICKLY, AND CHEAPLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.**

## SHIP-NEWS—1835.

PORT OF BOSTON—MAY 21, 1835.

## ARRIVED.

Brig Critterion, Bridge, LaPorte 3d, St Cruz, Tenerife, 6th April. 7th, in the straits of Sicily, saw sch Am Eagle, from St Cruz for Fuenfuertera; 25th, lat 35, lon 45, spoke brig Mary, Philad, for Rio Janeiro.  
Brig Gamma, Gray, Messina 5th April. Spoke 11th inst, lat 41, lon 34 15, whale ship Alexander, 14 days from New Bedford, had had her decks swept in a gale and lost some of her spars.  
Brig Abigail Richmond, Harlen, Asseho Island, Geo.  
Brig Citizen, Nichols, Baltimore.  
Br sch Heroine, Galtsohn, St John, NB.  
Br sch Lady, Bond, Halifax.  
Sch Vesta, Goodwin, Savannah.  
Sch Mercy, Baxter, Fredericksburg.  
Sch Cordelia, Crowell, Philadelphia.  
Sch Henry, Dimon, New York.  
Sch Martha & Susan, Goss, Gloucester.  
Sch Herald, Low, Gloucester.  
Sch New Sally, Carman, Newark, NJ.  
Sch Mary, Patterson, New Bedford.

## CLEARED.

Brigs Mexican, Johnson, and Curtis, Merryman, Matanzas; Swan, Atkins, Philadelphia; schs Countess Dalhousie, Iron, Liverpool, N S; Milledville, Reed, and Reporter, Oram, Portland; schs Kenosha, Thompson, Bangor; Comet, Robinson, Bath; Gov Robt, Rogers, Calais; Guide, Churchill, Plymouth; Edw O'Brien, Davis, Salem.  
Sailed from St Jago Cuba, 4th inst, brig Carrier, Brown, Marcellus.  
At Havana 7th inst, brigs Galeodia, Drummond, and Arcurus, Foque, Havre. Sailed 8th, Alcyon, Plummer, Cowes, At 9th, Aquinet, Mosher, Cronstadt; bark Roubie, and brig Waltham, Boston, 10g.  
At Matanzas 9th, Norfolk, for Cronstadt; Majestic, Maxwell, and brig Rapid, Boston, 10g. Ar Vespuian, Sargent, and Sams, Brewer, Boston.

PORTLAND, May 19—cleared brig Ann, Johnson, Cuba. SALEM, May 20—ar brig Amethyst, Willis, Para. Sailed brig Virginia, Cayenne.  
MISTOUL, May 20—ar ship Charlotte, Church, Havana 7th inst.

PROVIDENCE, May 20—sailed ship Transit, Little, Bath; brig Fame, Chambers, Havana.  
NEW YORK, May 20—ar ships Coriolanus, Jones, Matanzas 7th inst.  
Brigs Commind, Snow, Leghorn 65; Lydia, Atwater, Matanzas 9; Wm Henry, Cole, 40; Gov Codrington, Price, Bahia; Samaritan, McKenize, St Jago; Elm, Doyle, Guayana; Nobil, Woodside, Guayana; Eleanor, Harrison, Port au Prince.

Schs Portia, Mason, W coast of Africa; Union, Mitchell, Trinidad; Bellino, Lowe, Tampico; Twin, and Cicero, Boston.  
Cleared ships Ontario, Kearney, London; Josephine, Britton, Belize; Inez, Jacques, Havana and Cronstadt; bark Caroline, Batches, Trinidad; brigs Silsbee, Fuller, Jactiel; Luna, Hallett, Malaga.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19—ar brig Violet, Ames, St Jago, Cuba, 14 days; Fox, Fulton, Ponce; Venus, Skatts, Trinidad.

CHARLESTON, May 15—ar brig Atlas, Thompson, NOrl; sch J C Calhoun, Matanzas 3th inst.

Cleared ship Louvre, Hunt, Havre; brig Jas Caskey, Young, Hamburg.

Sailed ships Troy, Liverpool; Rambler, Hamburg; Seaman, Boston.

16th—ar ship Orozimbo, Bartlett, Balt; brig Pembroke, Meacon, Rotterdam.

MOBILE, May 3—ar ship Tennessee, Robinson, Liverpool; schs Ryley, Boston.

6th—at ship Cassander, Robinson, Trieste. Cld 7th, brig Triumph, Boston.

NEW ORLEANS May 4—ar brigs Rival, Stone, Boston; Augusta, Lane, Portsmouth; Wm & Joseph, Stevens, Sals; schs Gray, Parris, Hobbs, Turks Island.

Cleared bark Euphrates, Emerson, St Marks; brigs Aquila, Boardman, London; Lima, Lord, Havana.

5th—at ship Robt Pulsford, Prince; Elizabeth, Callender, and Malacca, Wood, Liverpool; brig Napoleon, Boston.

Cleared ship Florence, Russell, Boston; bark Clement, Martin, Gibraltar.

6th—at ships St Paul, Woodbury, Havre; Lucy Ann, Wilkins, Boston.

Cleared ship Chatham, Wood, Havre.

Outside 7th, ships Globe, in Havre; Exchange, Boston.

## MARRIED.

In this city, by Rev Mr Streeter, William Edwards to Sophia Ann Briggs.

In this city, by Rev Mr Philmore, John Burrowsale to Lucy Vincent.

On the 3d inst, Ferdinand Sherwin, of Amherst, to Sarah S. Dodge.

In Roxbury, Yesterday morning, at the Norfolk House, General Dyer, M. D. Surgeon U. S. Navy, to Miss Harriet, daughter of the late Charles Blaney.

In Roxbury, on Wednesday evening, by the Rev Mr Putnam, Gilman Page, of Cambridgeport, to Hannah Ann Blaney of R. daughter of the late Charles Blaney.

In Boston, on Tuesday, Rev Joshua Emery Jr, of Fitchburg, to Miss Harriet, daughter of Jacob Peabody Esq, formerly of Boston.

In Salem, 19th inst, Capt William Silver Jr to Frances Putnam.

In Haverhill, on Thursday morning, Dudley Foster to Louisa Polard.

In Washington, N. C, 13th inst, Capt John B. Kelso, of Boston, to Mrs Jerusha Ward, of W.

## DIED.

In this city, Thursday morning, Elizabeth O Prescott, relict of the late Dr Oliver Prescott, of Newburyport, 72.

On Monday last, Mrs Judith G, wife of William Parsons Jr, 34 years.

In Gloucester, Job Tarr, a revolutionary soldier.

**FOR SALE BY GRANT, SEAVER & CO.** Liberty square.

Lindsey, Kersey, Cassimere, Green Plains, Cassimere, Printing Cottons, Sheetings, Shirtings, Tickings, Denims, Duck, Shirting Stripes, Sheetings, Shirtings, m18 cop14w

**AGENCY AT CANTON.**—The subscriber will emment residence.

Having passed many years in China he offers his services for the direction of







